

Glad To Be In England!



Smiling at the photographer is a Maori member of the New Zealand cricket team, "Black Prince," in England for the Coronation. He is L/S Joseph Cook, who dressed up in traditional costume for the famous Maori Haka dance.—Central Press Photo.

A STRONG PROTEST BY HAGUE

Infiltration Effort In New Guinea

The Hague, May 18. Holland today "strongly protested" to Indonesia against the attempted infiltration of Dutch New Guinea by armed Indonesian troops last Monday, the Foreign Ministry said.

A communiqué said the protest was conveyed by the Minister Without Portfolio, Mr. A. H. Luns, to Mr. Susanto Tirtoprodjo, Acting Indonesian High Commissioner in Holland. The Minister asked that the Indonesian Government institute a thorough investigation and inform the Dutch Government of its measures to punish those responsible and to prevent a recurrence, the communiqué added.

Holland alleged on Saturday that a "small group of well-armed Indonesians" infiltrated in the southernmost part of the mainland of Dutch New Guinea on May 11.

According to official reports from Dutch New Guinea, Dutch troops launched a strong action on the same day and routed the group by Wednesday capturing a small boat, arms and ammunition.

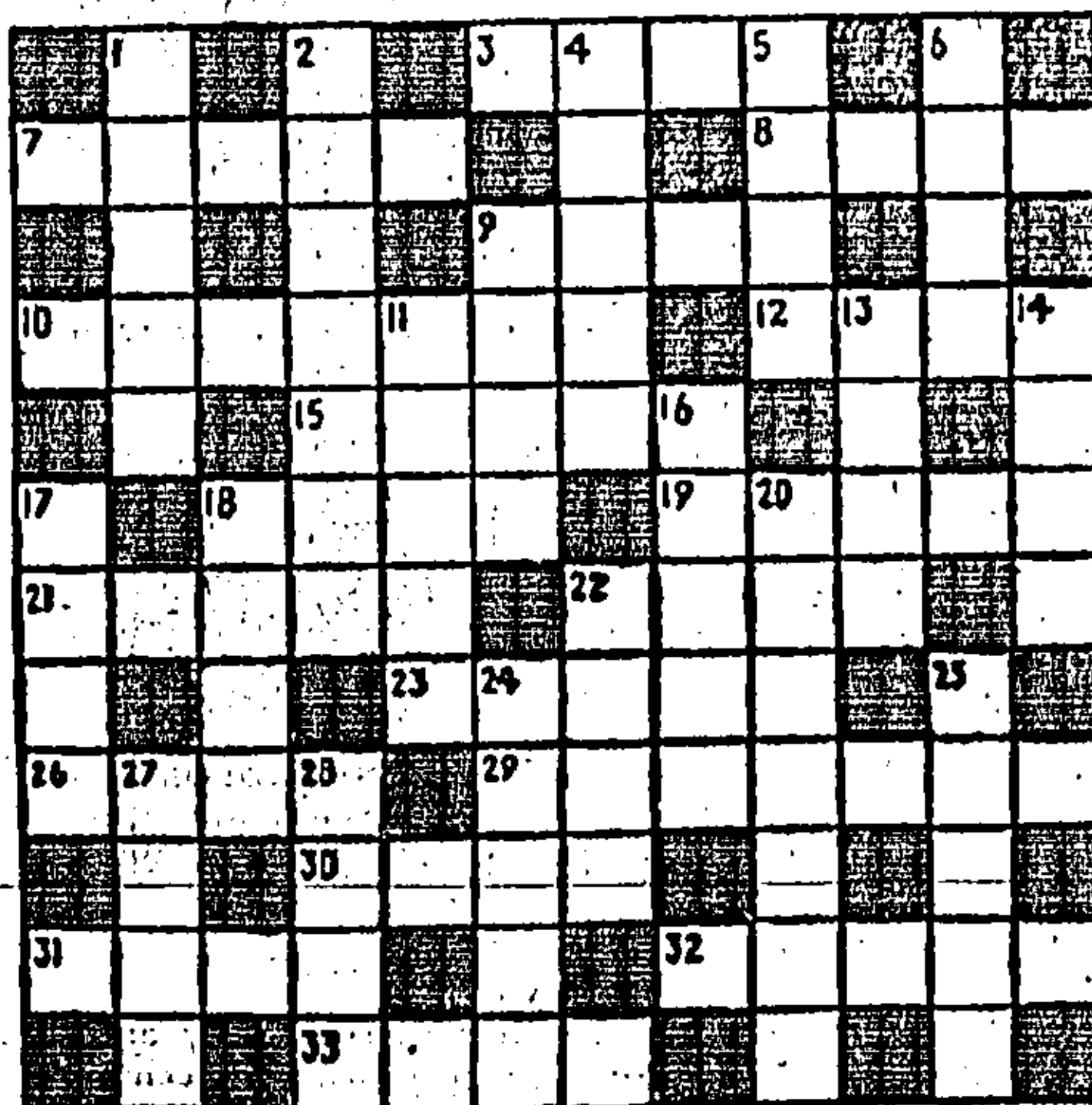
Today's communiqué was the first official indication that the group were troops.—Reuter.

Kung's Son Gets Post In Washington

Taipei, May 18. Kung Lin-chieh, son of Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Finance, has been appointed chancellor to the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Kung, who is 30, was formerly a major in the army.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 3 Dross (4).
 - 7 Fall in trade (5).
 - 8 Deserve (4).
 - 9 Operative (5).
 - 10 Get-in touch with (7).
 - 12 Plunder (4).
 - 15 Wrong (5).
 - 18 Horro breeding establishment (4).
 - 19 Tendency (5).
 - 21 Essays (6).
 - 22 Column (4).
 - 23 Nobleman (5).
 - 26 Beak (4).
 - 28 Liberate (7).
 - 30 Body of soldiers (4).
 - 31 Doldrums (4).
 - 32 Dodge (5).
 - 33 Whirlpool (4).
- DOWN
- 1 Distant (5).
 - 2 Apo (7).
 - 4 Vehicles (5).
 - 5 Repeat (4).
 - 6 Commonwealth (10).
 - 9 Sour (4).
 - 11 Divert (5).
 - 13 Past (4).
 - 14 Neat (4).
 - 16 Quiet (5).
 - 17 Wound (4).
 - 18 Ledger (4).
 - 20 Reticence (7).
 - 22 Victim (4).
 - 24 Equipped (5).
 - 25 Savoury jelly (5).
 - 27 Metal (4).
 - 28 Crippled (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Hatred, 7 Nail, 9 Cream, 10 Cadre, 11 Olla, 13 Endeavour, 15 Sent, 16 Tire, 18 Impression, 22 Rave, 24 Banal, 25 Abash, 26 Pelt, 27 Compel. Down: 2 Amend, 3 Rumba, 4 Doctor, 5 Endorse, 6 Kiel, 8 Arise, 12 Sblin, 13 Enter, 14 Elements, 17 Rival, 18 Frolic, 20 Swarm, 21 Theme, 23 Abort.

Confusion In Satellites Over Policy

AWAITING MOSCOW LEAD

Vienna, May 18.

The Russian peace offensive, launched with such great publicity, promised olive branches and "tunnels of friendship" to the West.

But reports reaching here from the countries beyond the Iron Curtain in South-East Europe state categorically that there are no olive branches for the West there and no tunnels of friendship—at any rate, yet.

From Rumania it is reported that the press is perplexed and bewildered in its attempts to keep pace with Moscow. It would appear that no directive has been received from Moscow and the party leaders do not know what to do. They dare not remain inactive, yet to go far in any direction until they know exactly what Moscow means by the new moves, is to risk leaving the as yet unknown party line.

When the Soviet Union announced an amnesty, the Rumanians immediately did the same. But it has remained inoperative. The annexes which were to have detailed the classes of prisoners who would benefit have not been published and there seems doubt as to when or whether they ever will be.

The net result of the amnesty announcement, therefore, has

been to arouse hope and anxiety among the hundreds of thousands of people who have relatives or friends among the political prisoners.

From Hungary, reports indicate that the new trend of Soviet policy has been cautiously reflected in Budapest official circles. The government has obviously received no instructions from Moscow and is therefore proceeding with the greatest care lest it go too far in what might turn out to be the wrong direction.

A few Jews, who had earlier been deported from Budapest, have returned without being molested. It has not been possible to ascertain whether they were invited or even given permission to return. But having come back, they have not been touched.

NOTHING DEFINITE

Many of the posters formerly displayed inciting the people to hatred of the "Western Imperialists" have disappeared and the attacks on "the Imperialist capitalist fascists" of the West in the press have been less violent and less frequent.

On the other hand, apart from a statement in the election programme of the Government that "all citizens will be forgiven their past sins" by the Saturday from a Czechoslovakian prison, who arrived by plane today from Frankfurt.

Some 200 journalists and press photographers held in check by a strong police cordon, waited for Oatis at the city airport.

They clamoured for a glimpse of him as, less than 30 seconds after landing, Mrs Oatis went on board the plane for a private interview with her husband.

Then the reunited pair slowly descended the ramp to the plane, halting every few steps to pose for the photographers, many of whom had known Oatis before his imprisonment and greeted him by his name, "Bill".

He was met at the foot of the stairs by members of his own press agency and by groups of local Czechoslovak organisations in native costume. The latter distributed pamphlets stating that the release of Oatis was only a trick to "dupe and disunite the free world".

Oatis was later taken to a special room at the airport where he gave a press conference for radio and television.

While Mrs Oatis was still waiting for the arrival of her husband she received a message of congratulations from the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, who was in the Lebanon on his tour of the Middle East.

Mr Oatis faced a barrage of questions from the journalists, which at one point he described as worse than anything to which he had been subjected by the Communist police.

Smoking cigarette after cigarette and perspiring freely under the television floodlights, he parried such queries as "Do you repudiate your confession at the Prague trial?" "Were you a paid spy for the State Department?"

Replying to the first, he said merely that he would have to see a transcript of the trial, which he had not yet read. To the second he refused to give any answer at all.—France-Press.

Empire Troops Inspected

London, May 18.

General Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, inspected Commonwealth contingents at Pibright camp, near Aldershot, today.

The contingents he inspected include those from Australia and Pakistan. Major-General Mohammed Jusuif, head of the Pakistani armed forces contingent, received General Harding when he visited the Pakistani soldiers, soldiers and airmen.

To Pakistani soldiers will fall the honour of mounting guard at Buckingham Palace on May 28.—Reuter.

PRIDE OF THE NW FRONTIER



Twelve-inch moustache, matching in length his row of "goats," is worn by Pipe Major Sardar Khan of the 1st Punjab Regiment, now in England for the Coronation. Sardar Khan has served in the Army 28 of his 44 years and fought in the Burma campaign in the last war.—Reuterphoto.

"Monty" Speech Queried

Matter Raised In The Commons

London, May 18.

A recent speech by Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Deputy Atlantic Pact Commander in Europe, urging reorganisation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, came in for criticism by Labour members in the House of Commons today.

Mr Emanuel Shinwell, former Labour Minister of Defence, questioned the wisdom of "these unofficial statements" being made by the Deputy Supreme Commander at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

Would it not be better to have an official statement by the British Government? he asked.

Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, replied that NATO and SHAPE were international organisations. The British Government did not control or regulate any statements made by responsible officers of these bodies.

"I do not want to be thought that I am embarking on any criticism of Field-Marshal Montgomery," he added. "I think he is entitled to express his opinion. I am not expressing any opinion on the subject but because I disagree but because I will not be responsible and am not the proper authority."

Another Labour member said American Congressmen were much better informed on NATO matters than British members of Parliament.

The Prime Minister said he thought it would be "a delicate and difficult matter to discuss, especially at the present time."

Mr Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, urged the Government to take the matter up, seeing that Britain was one of the principal partners in NATO.

The Prime Minister agreed that Parliament must be "kept informed as far as the public interest allows of the general progress of our rearmament under NATO."—Reuter.

E GERMAN MILITARY MEASURES

Berlin, May 18.

The Fighting Group Against Inhumanity, a West Berlin anti-Communist organisation, said today that the East German Interior Ministry had been reorganised on military lines and was to have a staff of about 50 Generals and Admirals.

The Fighting Group (KGU) collects information about East Germany from Polish and other refugees to West Berlin and other sources.

The East German Interior Ministry controls the barracks of People's Police, the nucleus of an East German Army.

The East German recruiting drive, which aimed at 100,000 men in 1953, for the skeleton army, fell short of this figure by about 70,000 men on April 1.

The officer corps at present numbered 16,000 men, including officer trainees.—Reuter.

ANEURIN BEVAN RESURRECTS OLD FAVOURITE

London, May 18.

Perhaps the oddest development in British politics in a good many years is the sudden demand by the Bevanites for the nationalisation of Britain's farming land. They want it included in the Labour Party's programme for the next general election.

It is an issue completely unfamiliar to the ordinary voter, especially the marginal voter whom Mr Clement Attlee and Mr Herbert Morrison have very much on their minds.

But it is an old favourite with the Labour Party and, in the days when they were out of office rather indefinitely, it frequently appeared, off and on, in the Party's programme—a pious aspiration rather than a vote-getting proposal. Fifty years ago, the Party pamphleters demanded "the nationalisation of the land," which meant urban as well as rural. Then it narrowed to "the nationalisation of agricultural land."

Then, a few weeks ago, the Co-Operative party, representing 1,100 retail co-operative societies and the three big co-operative societies, debated—and defeated—a proposal to nationalise tenant farmlands which is supported, practically without exception, and with regard to party, by every important writer on the future of British agriculture. The late Lord Astor, for example, was anything but a Socialist but he was a strong advocate of the nationalisation of farmlands. Similarly, Professor C. S. Orwin, perhaps the leading agricultural economist, and Sir George Stapledon, also held the same view.

To the Labour Party the rural landlord, the man with big estates, is a rich man, and therefore, suspect. But according to the agricultural pundits the trouble with the rural landlord is the exact opposite—he is a poor man. He has no capital left with which to modernise his farms. The marked deterioration in British agriculture is due to his diminished resources.

THE ARGUMENT

Today, according to Sir George Stapledon, Britain is now farming a smaller proportion of her arable land than any of the European industrialised countries. Despite her difficulties, Switzerland—taking it on a percentage basis—surpasses Britain. Much of what the agricultural statistics record as "rough grazing land" some 17,000,000 acres out of 31,000,000 acres—have been farmed at some time in the past and could, it is argued, be farmed again.

Out of the 360,000 farms in Britain, some 100,000 farms are 30 acres or less. Some of these are devoted to market gardens or to small and highly efficient dairy farms, but the vast majority are what the Americans now call—"residential farms", occupied by retired city people and making little or no attempt to increase the country's food supply.

The remaining 260,000 farms have a highly scattered market. There has been some increase in production compared with 1930, but nowhere near enough, according to their critics, to carry a dollar-less Britain through a world crisis.

The Bevanites in resurrecting this "classical" Labour Party issue, show that they have been impressed by Professor C. D. H. Cole's sharp warning in the Fabian Review that the only programme for the Labour Party is one designed to rescue the country from the dollar-less crisis into which, he insists, the country is steadily moving. In that review he mentions the imperative necessity of vastly increasing the country's production of food. This means a vast increase in capital expenditure on food production, and this—the pundits agree—can only come from the nation.

Whether the Attlee leadership has travelled this far in its thinking seems uncertain. If they reject the idea as politically unattractive, the next Labour Party conference at Margate in September promises to be as controversial as last year's meeting.—United Press.

OSLO EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

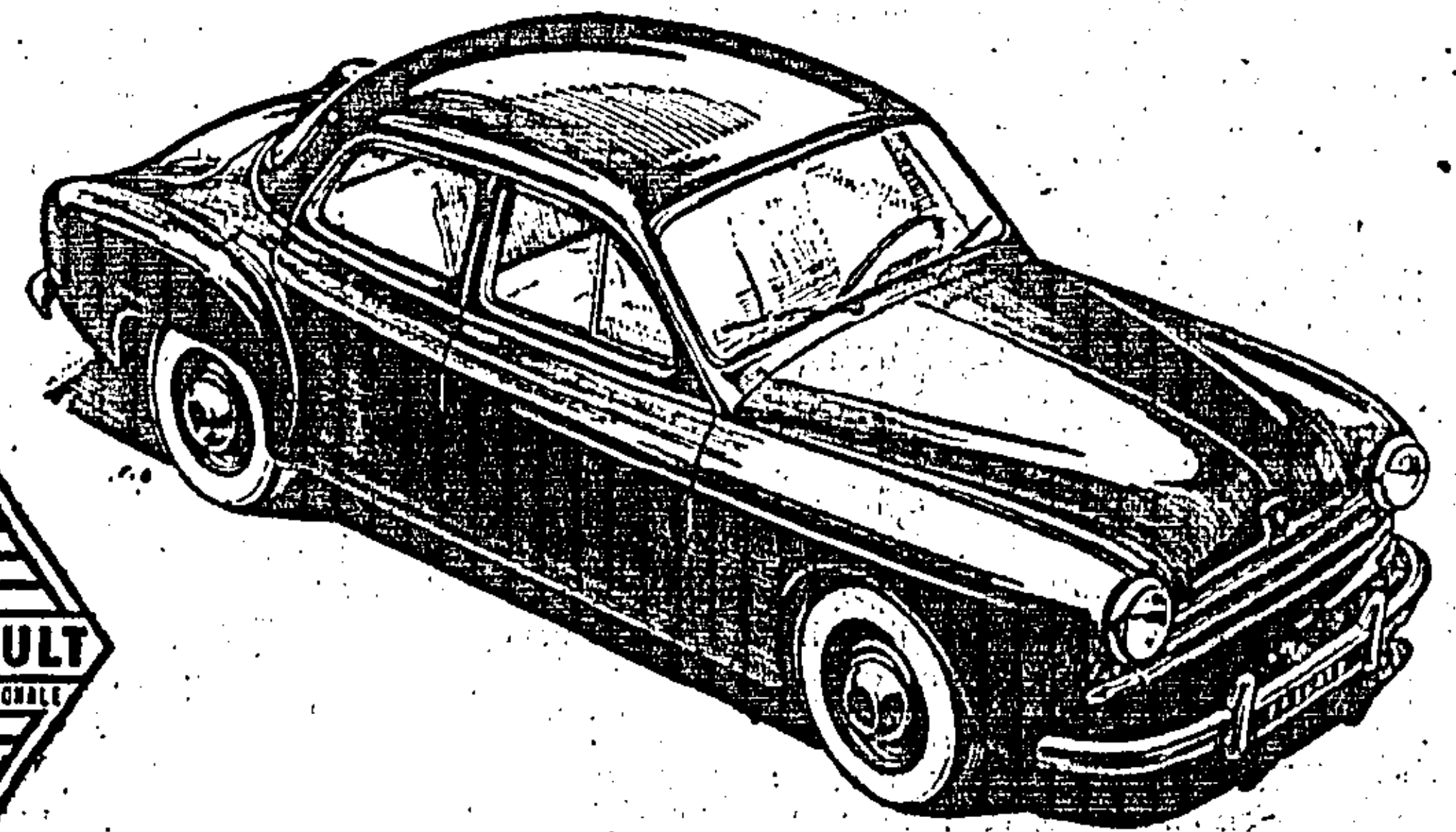
Oslo, May 18.

The Foreign Ministers of Norway and Denmark met here today in one of their regular exchanges of views.

The agenda was understood to include discussion of a common Scandinavian attitude to Sir Winston Churchill's suggestion for top-level peace talks with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

IT'S HERE!!!

THE NEW RENAULT "FRIGATE"



IT'S ATTRACTIVE: Cast a critical eye over the sleek lines of the Renault Two-Litre. Observe the inspired freshness of interpretation. Every inch of this car reveals that flair for design for which the French are justly famed. The eager forward rake gives exciting promise of unbounded power—and it takes no more than a minute at the wheel to prove that this promise is no idle boast!

IT'S ROOMY! The engineering skill and straightforwardness of the Renault designers has endowed post-war motoring with a car which can transport six adults and all their accompanying luggage in complete comfort and roominess—yet with unbelievable economy in running costs!

IT'S FAST! So swiftly and silently is the Two-Litre powered, it seems that tough gradients have, in some mysterious fashion, ceased to exist—and the longest journey is too soon completed. In this car, with its impressive top speed of 80 m.p.h., the beautifully balanced springing and the thorough road-holding-qualities combine to bring sustained safety and comfort to the thrill of fast travel.

IT'S ECONOMICAL! The spacious elegance, power and quality of big car motoring with the economy of a smaller model—that is the ideal of every prospective car owner today! The Renault Two-Litre, with its moderate 23 m.p.g. interprets that ideal in practical terms. Light-weight construction, perfect aerodynamic styling plus brilliant engine design is the secret of this outstanding feature.

IT'S THE NEW RENAULT TWO-LITRE! Here is a car which incorporates every virtue of the automobile engineer's art. It has all the refinements and attention to detail which go to make motoring simple and safe. It is air-conditioned. Silent throughout. Perfectly sprung. In fact,

It's the car you always hoped someone would make!

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G. A. C. HERKLOTS

Illustrated in colour and black and white by

COMMANDER A.M. HUGHES,
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THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS

NOW ON SALE AT S. C. M. POST,
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON AND KELLY & WALSH



Statistics show that in this part of the world there are more sufferers from tuberculosis than from all the other diseases put together.

The only way tuberculosis can be controlled—and in time, its incidence lessened, is by making it known to the masses that early discovery and modern treatment can effect a cure.

That the work of the Hongkong Anti-Tuberculosis Association is causing many thousands to become conscious of the danger to which they are exposed was very clearly indicated during the period of the recent Anti-Tuberculosis Exhibition when more than

60,000 PEOPLE

visited the Anti-T.B. Association and saw for themselves what havoc this grim disease can cause.

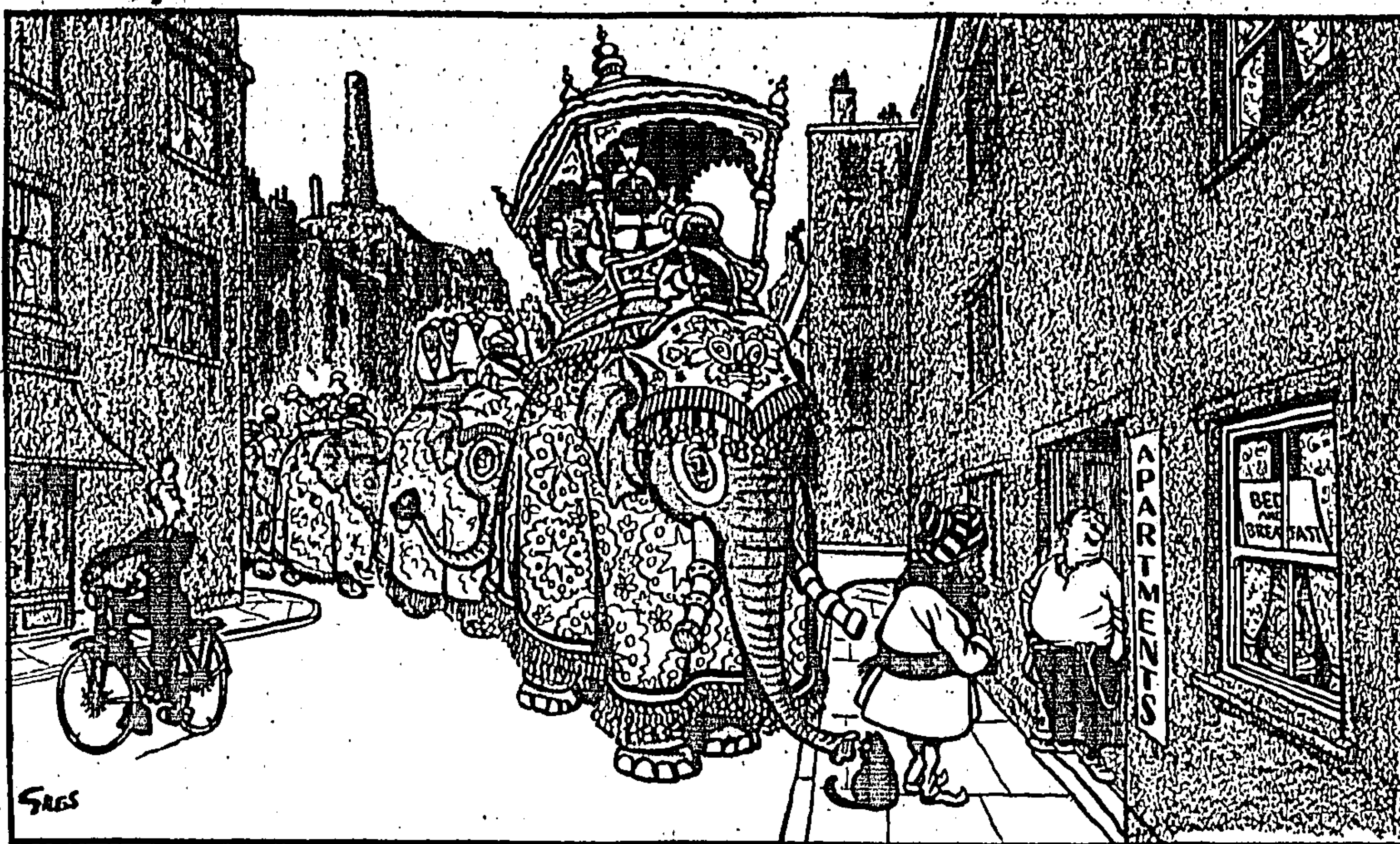
Many have come forward for examination and where necessary, free hospitalisation to the limit of the accommodation available.

The assistance afforded is governed by the means.

Cheques should be crossed and addressed—
"HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION"

During this Annual Appeal, please—

GIVE THAT THEY MAY LIVE



"Enrietta! You know that advert. you put in the local paper—'Coronation visitors catered for?'"

London Express Service

What the Red Koreans are really like

by Commissioner LORD

IT is easy for a man to bear hatred of captors who have kept him imprisoned in miserable and primitive conditions for three bleak and hopeless years.

It would be easy to write with loathing, and dismiss as savages all the men and women of North Korea.

It would be easy, but it would be wrong. For the people of North Korea and the soldiers of North Korea are just like the people and the soldiers of any other country.

Among them there are good men as well as bad.

The North Koreans with whom we came most in contact were of course our guards. Let me tell you about them:

It was important to get on well with your guard for whether a guard was a private, NCO or a brigadier each seemed to have full authority to do just as he pleased with the prisoners.

Were they cruel men? Did they take advantage of the tremendous personal power they wielded?

PT At Dawn

HERE is a story sympathetic of the way they treated us:

On one occasion a new guard ordered all to get up at the first streak of dawn to do PT in a cold bleak yard. The men obeyed reluctantly. When the guard started to get the women out he immediately met trouble. A Russian mother with three small children refused to be disturbed so early in the morning.

The guard, a private, put a cartridge into his rifle, jumped into the room where the women and children were lying on the floor and ordered them to get up and out immediately—presenting his rifle to shoot.

The Russian woman, put her three children in a pile in front of her and said, "All right, shoot, you can kill us all with one bullet."

The guard was nonplussed. He started, blushed and gradually the barrel of the gun dropped and finally he sheepishly backed out of the room. We were never asked to do PT again!

That is a picture of an uncertain man, yes. It is not a picture of a killer.

And uncertainty was the keynote of their characters. They were unsure of themselves. They needed guidance. And guidance of a kind—they got in plenty.

It was clear that the way to promotion was by proficiency

in Marxist philosophy. Every guard had a thick note book full of indoctrination lecture notes. Periodical examinations were held and all promotions were dependent on ability to pass these political tests. In order to learn their lessons, the guards would practise on us.

All their arguments followed a stereotyped pattern, so that we knew exactly what the next sentence would be. Then we would ask questions outside the scope of the lecture. The answer would then be, "Oh, we haven't had that point yet; wait a few days and I will be back with the answer."

The general standard of guard education was low. Most of the guards—even officers—had not finished elementary school—some had never been to school at all.

Death Orders

ONE man—a three-starred captain—was in charge of the investigation office which examined the British Minister and the rest of us when we were first interned.

We slept in his office all night, and next morning, July 3, 1950, before 8 a.m., an elderly and obviously well educated and more refined official of lesser rank came in the room with a large file of documents which turned out to be the dossiers of men who had been executed the day before—probably a hundred or more cases. They were brought in for signature and approval—or otherwise—of the execution order.

As the "three-star" hurriedly went through the papers, putting his signature seal of approval on each, he made a caustic joke about the pitiable confessions in some—he asked: "When will these men be disposed of?"

"Oh," answered the other, "we finished them off yesterday, as you were too busy to attend to the formalities."

"You hadn't better be in such a hurry again," was the only rejoinder.

Jiggy-Koon

THIS three-star official later told me his story. He had been a "jiggy-koon," a luggage coolie, on the streets of a town called Won San. He had never been to school, and "when the Russians liberated our country" he could not read or write, but he accepted the new philosophy and now he was a three-star captain, with authority to sign death warrants. He was the man in charge of our case when we were arrested.

All guards had among their possessions a desire to be thick and heavy tomes of the works of Stalin, Lenin, Marx and Engels, which they studied most assiduously.

Yet in spite of Marx and Engels, more than one or two guards indicated a desire to leave North Korea and expressed a hope that they might be allowed to cross the 38th line with us.

What, now, about the people outside the prison camps? Although face communication with the local population was forbidden, it was possible to meet quite a number of the ordinary people.

To generalise is unwise, but from a negative point of view I can think of only two non-official farmers who were enthusiastic about the present regime.

Discontent

ONE of these was a young unprepossessing man who by his own statement had never had any land or other possessions in his life until the new administration had given him a large tract of land to farm for himself with a good house to live in.

The other was a village headman—elected by the people—who had many obvious advantages as a result of his position. On the other hand, several went so far as to say they were happier under the Japanese colonial rule and would rather go back to it than remain under the present administration.

The majority were non-committal, except one old man whose three sons had all been taken to the army. He had heard nothing from two of them since they had left two and a half years before, and the other was known to be a prisoner in the south. He complained bitterly of a government that could take away all

WAR and violence, murder and aggression have projected the hapless country of Korea into world politics.

But even now little is known about the country. Less still about the North Koreans who three years ago, on a June morning, crossed the 38th parallel and threw all civilisation into a state of tension and turmoil.

What are they really like, these North Koreans? What do they think? How do they live? Do they hate the

West? Do they even know anything about the West?

Now at last the answers to these questions can be given. For from the Korean prisoner of war camp in which he spent three years has come a man whose integrity as an observer and whose honesty of purpose is beyond doubt—Commissioner Lord of the Salvation Army.

Here is his report on the men and women on the North side of the 38th parallel, who fight and die, who bomb and are bombed.

They Smile

house and killed my father, mother, wife and children. I was out driving a truck and thereby saved.

I expressed sympathy and he smiled and thanked me, and said, "Of course you didn't do it—so I don't blame you."

ANOTHER lad sharing a dug-out with some of the internees, one night said, "The other night a bomb fell on our house and five were killed and I and two others were saved, so I am going to take cover in future."

"Oh," said his friend, "I am the sole survivor of a group of five when our house was bombed." And still they smiled and were friendly with us.

What, then, is this Korean person like? Generalities are always dangerous, but allowing for exceptions one can say that the Korean is proud, with a quite unobtrusive pride—an attitude Westerners seldom understand.

He feels he is heir to an assured position created by four thousand years of culture. He is still certain that the world turns round Korea as its axis. He is patient. He has suffered at the hands of his own officials, as a result of invasions from Japan, Russia and China—but his history has taught him that all these things pass on and still Korea remains Korea.

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No Hostility

HOWEVER, the most astonishing, and remarkable thing that impressed us all was the fact that, apart from a very few isolated incidents, no Korean ever showed a venal or hostile attitude to any of our party on account of United Nations bombing.

One young man said to me—"I am the sole survivor of a family of nine—a bomb hit our

house and killed my father, mother, wife and children. I was out driving a truck and thereby saved.

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NEHRU MAY PROPOUND AN INDIAN "MONROE DOCTRINE"

By PATRICK MAITLAND, M.P.

PANDIT Nehru has admitted privately that there is solid reason for anxiety about the present Chinese Communist pressure on Southeast Asia.

The Government of India are, therefore, considering making a formal announcement that any attack on neighbouring countries would be considered a direct attack upon India.

Any such declaration would mark not only a new departure in Indian foreign policy, but also an inclination from the idealistic to the realistic. And this was inevitable if India were not to be at some time prey to foreign invasion.

Most interesting is the list of countries to which India's declaration shall refer. They are Burma, Siam, Afghanistan and Persia.

As to the menace to Burma and Siam, the broad trends are already well known.

Afghanistan is another matter. That is the first non-Communist country in Asia to accept technical help from the USSR. This follows protests from the Soviet Government about the Afghan acceptance of American money and help under the Point Four programme.

A Russian technical mission has already begun to build modern storage plant for wheat. The Afghans are asking Russia for more help of this sort.

Last November Moscow protested to Kabul about accepting American help for developing oilfields in the Hindu Kush Mountains and the Oxus Valley. The first form the geographical barrier, the second marks the Russian border.

The Afghans reacted by asking London and Washington to promise support if the Russian protests were followed by more aggressive action. But London and Washington were let loose.

As to the menace to Persia, the broad trends are already well known.

These things are for the present little more than ripples. And as India already has a Treaty of Friendship with the Afghans—directed mainly, alas, at Pakistan—it would be natural for India to be ready to support the Afghans against the USSR.

Persia is further afield, and there the whole situation is bafflingly complex. Even so, the Persian Gulf and its security along with the security of the Trucial Coast of Saudi Arabia, are a direct concern to India. Until the transfer of power, British relations with the Gulf were, in fact, conducted by the Government of India.

Inside Persia the Russians' immediate objects are still unclear; but it does seem that they regard the Shah as an obstacle and Mousadeq as a means to be rid of him. Nor would it fall to suit the Russians' purpose if Persia nationalised its oil.

For many years Persia has harboured a grudge about the Isle of Bahrain, which is under British protection. They say it is rightfully Persian. They say the name of certain Channel Islands, notably Rumb, Bur Musa, and Sirri, are Arabic.

There is also a dispute about the Trucial Shells who dwell along the northeast coast of the Gulf coast of the South Arabian Peninsula. And by a strange coincidence, the British are doing back more than a century ago, the same thing for the defence of their territories against all comers.

The stories now reaching London from Baghdad are that the Mossadeq Government are planning an expedition to attack the smaller islands, and the possibility of the present British Foreign Secretary.

One of his first actions on returning to the Foreign Office was to dispatch Sir Roger Makins on a tour to the Trucial Coast to find out all that might be going on and to consider any measures which Britain ought to take to anticipate the spread of uncertainty in this region of the Middle East. The USSR and the United States are both keenly interested in the security of the Gulf.

14 MERRY \$ WIDOWS

From
SYDNEY SMITH

FOURTEEN merry widows—all dollar millionairesses—slipped into Paris during the week-end on the way to the Coronation but, for all their dollars, they are going to have to stay in a Southend-on-Sea hotel because there is nowhere left for them in London. (Southend, pop. 151,830 a seaside resort 85½ miles from London, on the Thames estuary.)

The widows—the eldest is 74—belong to the wealthiest single group of American Coronation tourists, a remarkable band forty strong. Of the total, 20 are widows, six are men and the rest wives and families of oil, shipping and Alaskan cannery tycoons from the American West coast state of Washington.

And, widows included, well over half of them are millionairesses.

In charge of the party is a dynamic, plump little middle-aged woman from Seattle, Honey Hansen, organiser of the £2,000-a-head round trip, and protector of the million-dollar anonymity.

I sat and had breakfast with Honey Hansen and her million-dollar charges just before they dashed off to Versailles to see everything in the Palace, from the Hall of Mirrors to the ill-fated Marie Antoinette's painted zinc bathtub.

Night Out

They were looking a little faded because they did not get back from a night out at the Folies Bergere until after midnight. Said Honey: "They want to stay anonymous—no names. Out of eighty applicants for the trip they were selected not for social or cash reasons, but because they're the sort of people who mix and stay as a group in a venture for happiness."

I brought the fourteen widows all through the Far East to join the rest of the party in Naples. We had the best of everything everywhere—but down to earthish, too. We rode on elephants in India, camels and donkeys in the Middle East, and just for the experience yesterday we rode on the Paris subway—second-class, too.

Their metro ride took them to the "Flea Market," which sells rock-bottom price goods. Next week, top collector Christian Dior gives them an exclusive dress show.

"We have shipped back home cases of stuff we've bought," says Honey, "but nobody has gone hog-wild on buying—not like people who ought to have their heads examined when they get back."

Seeing History

This forthright little conductor of gold says she lectured her charges before they left America. "I called them together and I said, 'If you want the best travel and accommodation—stay home. We are not going places to compare hotels or look for plumbing. We are going to see history and don't forget we're foreigners. And anyone I see behaving badly will be sent right back home.'"

"Well—we all did paddle in the Dead Sea, all fourteen widows. And I have not sent anyone home."

"Good morning, dear, how are you?" said an elderly grey-haired spectacle-wearing millionaire, completely at ease, camera, heading for the car-calls limousine.

"Oh, I'm exquisite, thank you," said Honey.



SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Wootton



WEMBLEY CAN LOOK TAME IN COMPARISON WITH WHAT GOES ON IN SOUTH AMERICA

By IVAN SHARPE

"Excitement? The Cup Final at Wembley is very slow by comparison with what this England team will see in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile."

So writes a British businessman resident in Buenos Aires, referring to the England team's tour in South America.

Argentina is football crazy. If England win in Buenos Aires it will be tantamount to a national disaster. So says a British referee who recently returned there after leave.

Jersey Joe's Protest Dismissed

Chicago, May 18.

The Illinois State Boxing Commission today dismissed a protest by Jersey Joe Walcott's manager against the knockout decision in last Friday's World Championship heavyweight fight here.

Walcott was knocked out in the first round by Rocky Marciano, the holder. Mr. Felix Bocchicchio, Walcott's manager, and his lawyer, Mr. Angelo Mahandra, said tonight that they had no comment to make about any further action of appealing the case in the courts.

Mr. Livingstone Osborne, Chairman of the Commission, said: "I was very disappointed in Walcott's performance. I think he should retire."

"The protest will be disallowed and the decision of the fight stands," Mr. Osborne added.

Walcott's manager had formally presented a written protest on the following points:

1. When the count was started by the timekeeper, Marciano was not in a neutral corner.
2. When the count was started by the timekeeper, the referee was escorting Marciano to Walcott's corner.
3. The referee counted the ten seconds too rapidly.
4. Walcott was actually up before the count of ten.
5. The ring was not regularly padded and was too heavily padded.

EXACTLY 10 SECONDS

New York, May 18. Jersey Joe Walcott was on the canvas exactly 10 seconds in his Heavyweight Championship fight with Rocky Marciano, the movies showed today.

Walcott was still on the floor at the count of 10, but rose immediately afterwards. The United Press used a stop watch to clock the count which Walcott and his handlers claimed was "short."

This stop watch—on both the 3-D movies and the kinescope movies made from television—showed Walcott got the full count. At the count of 10 Walcott was sitting on the canvas with his right hand on the lower ring rope and his left hand on the mat. After the tick of 10, he rose.

The timing of the films also disclosed that the fight had lasted two minutes 25 seconds as finally announced at the ringside at Chicago on Friday night.

The action in the films and the timing definitely explode Jersey Joe's claim that he:

1. Received a short count;
2. Was pushed to the canvas by the referee at the count of "seven";
3. Was watching his corner for a hand signal to get up;
4. Was rising before the count of 10 was toll;
5. The International Boxing Club Secretary, Mr. Truman Gildon, testified that the ring was 18 feet square and was the same ring used for at least the past three years. He said the padding was ordered by the Commission.

Bocchicchio and his attorney, A. Mahandra, cited that the time of the knockout was announced at 1:25 and then corrected to 2:25. Mahandra said that "shows the confusion."

"We claim that the count of 10 that referee Frank Shkora made was less than eight seconds," Mahandra said. —United Press.

This is the land where the scorer of the last goal, or the goalkeeper saving a penalty-kick, gets a bonus of £125 from a commercial firm.

The England team have now arrived in South America to play in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Santiago (Chile), Montevideo (Uruguay), and New York (USA), where they undertake international matches and let's face it—are in danger of encountering a British football flop almost as bad as we encountered three years ago in Brazil in the World Cup.

To tackle these three or any three South American countries on one tour, on their sun-baked and almost grassless pitches, is an FA speculation of the first order.

Let's see what experienced British people on the spot say: Ronnie Lynch, the Blackburn referee who used to be on the Football League list and has been refereeing in South America for more than 12 months, tells me:

ATTRACTIVE ATTACK

"In the last International Trial games I saw the Argentine teams played exceptionally well. I was very impressed with the football I have ever seen. Naturally, I want England to give them a real whacking but I am very doubtful."

"The forward play is very attractive, with much clever dribbling."

"Goal-keeping? The standard's very high. I have seen Frank

Swift, Gilbert Merrell and other English internationals, but the Argentine goalkeepers are superior—I think they are the best in the world."

Now let us hear from an English businessman, long resident in Buenos Aires.

"The tour is going to be a very severe test for the English team, inasmuch as Argentina and Uruguay can hold their own with any eleven in the world today. Chile will also be tough, playing before their own enthusiastic supporters."

"It is our opinion that at least 20 instead of 18 players should have made this trip."

"To leave for a tour of such importance to British prestige without regular recognised outside lefts is really amazing."

"Financially the tour can be a great success. So why take any chances?"

The Argentine selectors have already announced their players.

"It is a powerful side, strong in defence and attack, with the usual attacking centre-half."

"None of your stoppers in this country, thank goodness."

"The River Plate, who will be packed with excellent supporters of a kind most of the English XI have never experienced. The Cup Final at Wembley is very slow by comparison with what they will see in Chile, Uruguay and Argentina."

SPIRIT IS THERE

England's touring team is short of skill but full of spirit. Here's hoping the gameness and spirit which turned the tables on Austria and the critics, and carried off the unofficial European Soccer championship on tour abroad this time last year, will see this latest combination through.

French Tennis Championships Start Today

Paris, May 19.

Australia has seven players, including manager Hurry Hopman, among 110 entrants from 15 nations in the men's singles of the French Tennis Championships which opens at Stade Roland Garros today (Tuesday).

Three of the eight seeds in the men's singles are—Australians: Ken Rosewall third, Lewis Hoad fourth and Mervyn Rose seventh.

America has also three seeds: Gardner Mulloy second, Vic Seixas fifth and Budge Patty sixth.

The other two seeds are Jaroslav Drobny, first, holder of the French and Italian titles, and the Italian, Gardini.

Drobny, strong favourite to win the Wimbledon title at last in 1953, will be very anxious to retain his French title.

It is working to a strict training programme, which enabled him to defeat Australia's hard court star, Lewis Hoad, in the final of the Italian Championship in Rome earlier this month.

CONFIDENT

Drobny is supremely confident that, with Frank Sedgman now out, he can complete the coveted triple this year—the Italian, French and Wimbledon titles.

Ken Rosewall is the only Australian with a match on the opening day today. He meets France's Christian Boususs and should win easily.

Mervyn Rose's main obstacle before the quarter-finals is the giant Argentinian, Enrique Morea, who is now playing in top form.

Hoad has a comparatively easy run but must defeat France's No. 3, Gaston Remy, to reach the quarter-finals.

Hopman, in a brief sum-up of the draw, said today: "I'm no prophet but I think there will be at least three Australians in the last eight of the men's singles."

He added that an Australian pair will be in the final of the men's doubles. —Reuter.

St. Joseph's And St. Louis To Contest Table Tennis Final This Evening

The Hongkong Schools Sports Association will conclude a very successful 1952-1953 table tennis and badminton season at Queen's College this evening with the final of the Inter-School Table Tennis championship, a few badminton exhibition matches and the distribution of prizes by Mrs. H. N. Williamson.

Contestants for the Inter-School Table Tennis final this evening, starting at 6.30 p.m., are St. Joseph's College and St. Louis School.

St. Joseph's College scored a surprisingly easy 5-2 win over last year's champions, King's College, in the semi-final yesterday. The other semi-final between last year's runners-up, St. Louis School, and Clement Middle School, however, was a thrilling affair ending in favour of St. Louis by five games to four.

Outstanding players in yesterday's semi-finals were St. Joseph's' Tai Wai-chiu and St. Louis' Choy Moon-yi, each of whom won all his three sets. Tai took all his games by the convincing margin of 21-12, 21-11 and 21-9, while Choy was given a harder fight as his score of 21-17, 21-15 and 21-14 would indicate.

The clash between these two players will provide the highlight of this evening's final.

THE SCORES

King's College lost to St. Joseph's College by two games to five.
Fu Kam-hung (KC) beat Chan Cheong-fu 21-13; lost to Tai Wai-chiu 11-21.
Wong Sik-wah (KC) lost to Tai Wai-chiu 12-21; lost to Leung Yew-hon 11-21.
Lau King-wang (KC) lost to Leung 10-21; beat Chan 21-12; lost to Tai 9-21.
Clement 41 St. Louis 5
Clement lost to St. Louis Middle School by four games to five.
Fong Hoi-yiu (CL) beat Or Wal-park 21-25; beat Chow

Los Angeles. However much you may scorn it or however much your head aches through wearing polaroid glasses to watch lions leap into your lap, there is no doubt about it—the 3D film has come to stay.

Someone has said that the three dimensional film is the greatest thing to hit the screen since the advent of sound. This is an exaggeration. Whereas once the sound track was invented no film stood a chance without it—any film can still be very, very good without lapsing (and "lapse" is the word in some cases) into three dimensions.

So far, you in Hongkong, the cinema-goers among you at any rate, have only experienced a rather paltry preview of this new film medium as presented by Hollywood.

Over here, however, at the heart of the matter, the scene is one of frenzied competition among a score of companies all of which claim that their system of 3-D (with or without glasses) is best.

As sooner or later (most probably sooner) one or more of these systems will be invading your cinemas in an endless stream, it might help if I ran over some of the outstanding 3-D mediums as they stand at the moment. Also their merits and otherwise.

Natural Vision. This was first used in "Bwana Devil" and isn't natural at all. You need glasses. It is also in Warner Brothers' "House of Wax."

Stereo-Cine. One more twin-camera, twin-projector process. A standard screen and glasses. Paramount—this studio has 3-D with glasses and also a concave screen with wide-angle

lenses which can show ordinary two-dimensional movies with a three-dimensional effect.

Universal. A high-reflection screen with a slight curve. For ordinary films to give a wide-screen effect—for pictures filmed with wide-angle lenses.

Cinemascope. A wide curved screen on which three projectors throw matched images to give a 3-D effect. Stereophonic sound goes here as well.

Cinemascope. The first and merited the most ambitious wide-screen single camera process. Currently being used for many forthcoming productions. Projection is on to a curved screen wider than that used by any other company.

JUST A FEW

The above are just a few of the new 3-D mediums. There are many, many others (Tri-Dim, Depth-O-Vision, the Max Fleischer Process, the Boris Morros System, to choose at random). The above, however, may give you some idea of just how 3-D minded this film capital has become.

Undoubtedly, before the flood settles, there will be still more patented processes to add to it. Because of this, it is difficult at this stage to choose the medium which will outrun the rest.

If I were asked to choose I should plump for Cinemascope. It is more economical than most. It doesn't require glasses. It doesn't eat up film (as three cameras operating simultaneously do) and it doesn't need three projectors or an expanded staff to show it.

The actual size of the Cinemascope film is pretty well only limited by the size of the theatre which shows it. A final advantage is that it has a choice of showing either 3-D or

2-D films. Cinemascope can cope with either.

In the long run, however, it is (for all the 3-D throat-cutting now going on in Hollywood) the public which will choose its own medium. Come and think of it the public (if it turns its mind back to the turn of the century) will realise that there's nothing new in this 3-D stuff anyway. As a child I remember looking through a stereoscope to see indecous "standing out" in three dimensions.

And not only that. The first 3-D movies were perfect in the 20's. In 1924 a few shorts were produced which only needed two-colour glasses (red and green eye-pieces) to give the whole picture depth.

The first real showing of 3-D films, however, came in 1939 at the New York World's Fair. Some 5 million people saw a 3-D film about car factories. Glasses were used and the whole method was very similar to that used in "Bwana Devil."

WHY ALL THE FUROR?

Why then all the furor? The answer is (although Hollywood tries to hush it) a real panic by film producers that their audiences are being lured away by TV. A fear (well founded as far as I'm concerned) that people would rather stay at home at night in a comfortable chair watching television than turn out and queue for a film which they wouldn't really mind missing anyway.

All of which is most probably why there is far more 3-D excitement over here than there is with you.

Not that this will stop the trend in the long run. By the end of the year so many American 3-D films will be on your import list that you'll just have to become "deeper" minded.

If I were you I'd relax and enjoy it straightforwardly "flat" (2-D to you!) while there's still time.

★★★ A SEAT IN THE STALLS ★★★

Three Dimensions? —You've Seen Nothing Yet

Says JENNIFER JOHNS

However much you may scorn it or however much your head aches through wearing polaroid glasses to watch lions leap into your lap, there is no doubt about it—the 3D film has come to stay.

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LADIES' GOLF

Draw For The Glover Cup

The draw for the Glover Cup, to be played at Deep Water Bay is as follows:—

Mrs G. Collis v Mrs E. Saunders, Mrs P. Cowell v Mrs G. Watkinson, Mrs M. Gray v Mrs N. Gray, Mrs C. Robertson v Mrs B. Baker, Mrs T. Wai v Mrs A. Hayes, Mrs D. Taplin v Mrs N. Pearce, Mrs A. M. Brown v Mrs M. Turnbull, Mrs D. Mitchell v Mrs B. Byington, Mrs D. Catherly v Mrs P. Robinson, Mrs A. Black v Mrs J. Brown, Mrs P. Coombs v Mrs M. Morrison, Mrs C. Rordan v Mrs A. Sainsbury, Byes into the 2nd Round: Mrs L. Lindsay v Mrs M. Mackie, Mrs L. Harrison v Mrs D. Dawson-Grove.

First Round, May 19-28 inclusive; Second Round, May 29-June 5 inclusive; 3rd Round, June 6-13 inclusive; Semi-final, June 14-21 inclusive; Final, June 22-29 inclusive.

SHEK-O CHALLENGE

The Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club has challenged the Ladies' Section of Shek O Club to a match to be played at Deep Water Bay on Thursday, May 21. The draw is as follows:—

RHKGC—Mrs P. Coombs, Mrs T. Wai, Mrs C. Robertson, Mrs L. Harrison, Mrs M. Turnbull, Mrs A. M. Brown, Mrs D. Mitchell, Mrs B. Byington, Mrs D. Catherly, Mrs P. Robinson, Mrs A. Black, Mrs J. Brown, Mrs P. Coombs v Mrs M. Morrison, Mrs C. Rordan v Mrs A. Sainsbury, Byes into the 2nd Round: Mrs L. Lindsay v Mrs M. Mackie, Mrs L. Harrison v Mrs D. Dawson-Grove.

LACKED THE STING

Campo carried the fight to the champion but his blows lacked the sting behind those of Shirai. Jabbing sharply, Shirai used his tremendous reach advantage well.

Both fighters were at the fly-weight limit of 112 pounds, lowest weight class in boxing.

It was a chilly night and the huddled deep in a blanket between rounds. This was the first time Campo had gone past 15 rounds and he appeared to, the slightly after that stage.

A crowd of between 30,000 and 35,000 were in their seats. It was one of the largest crowds ever to see a fight in Japan.

Associated Press.

United Press reports both Campo and his manager, Phillip Menard, were bitterly resentful of the decision and Campo said he would never again fight in Japan.

It will fight Shirai again anywhere in the Philippines and give all the money to charity," said Campo. "But I will never fight again in Japan."

Menard said that in his opinion Campo lost only five rounds and three others were even. The remaining seven "belonged to Tanny."

Shirai Beats Tanny Campo On Points

Tokyo, May 18.

The World Flyweight Champion, Yoshio Shirai of Japan, jabbed his way to a 15-round decision over the challenger, Tanny Campo of the Philippines, in an outdoor bout tonight.

It was Shirai's second successful title defence.

Both judges and the referee awarded the decision to Shirai although all three cards were close.

The champion piled up a big margin in the last round to clinch tightly to the crown he won a year ago from Hawaii's Dado Marino.

He won a 15-round decision over Marino in a return match last November.

There were no knockdowns. The ring was slippery as light rain fell through the 11th round.

Campo raised a mouse under Shirai's left eye late in the fight. Shirai cut Campo's right ear.

Neither fighter was ever in serious trouble, although the long-reaching Shirai shook up the Filipino in the third, fourth and 14th rounds.

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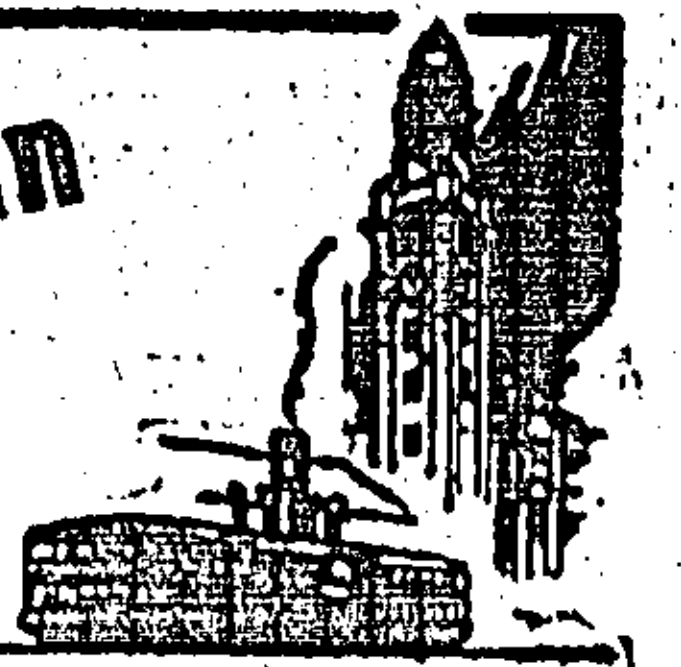
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Boom In US Notable Because Of Absence Of Speculation

BEST AUGURY FOR AVOIDING SLUMP

(BY SYDNEY S. CAMPBELL, REUTER'S FINANCIAL EDITOR)

Washington does not regard itself as doing a mere technical smoothing—knocking the top off a frothy speculative boom so as to be able to smooth out the trough of a subsequent speculative shake-out.

The chief characteristic of the present U.S. boom, and the best augury for avoidance of a slump, is the absence of speculation.

The reason that this boom kept going is that it was so heartily distrusted: businessmen did not get over-extended or drunk, and so are not due for a hang-over. But there is some speculation in American and other markets, including London's Stock Exchange.

Washington does regard itself as in a desperate battle against time to cure a deep-seated maladjustment (particularly of the national debt) bequeathed by 20 years of inflationary soft money.

When only \$1 billion of a national debt of \$267 billion has been funded, it can hardly regard its task as complete. The engines—which Republicans regard as nothing less than engines of destruction of the American way of life—were in fact reversed more than two years ago, when the "accord" between the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve ended the rigging of the bond market and the outright monetization of the national debt.

But it is self-evident that the Republican Administration feels that only a start has been made at pulling things round.

NOT POLITICS
Some may have suspicions that, in so roundly damping its inheritance from the Truman Administration, the present Administration is merely talking politics and establishing an alibi. This is hardly a sufficient explanation.

Nobody, least of all Mr. Humphrey, goes electorating six

months after the election. Nobody establishes an alibi unless he expects to need it.

All the evidence is that the present heads of the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve have something very real on their minds. It should be remembered that at least one highly placed observer outside the U.S. has felt for years that the trouble laid up by the mismanagement of the U.S. national debt was literally incurable; that the express train out of control on the wrong track, could not be brought back into control by any means that would be politically acceptable. Washington may not be as pessimistic as that, but obviously it takes a grave view of its monetary task.

NOT SO EASY
It is easy to say that the Republicans, having been in the wilderness for 20 years, do not want to go there again after four years of office, and so would revise the initiation of the first hint of recession. It is not so easily done. The present monetary managers do not happen to be politicians. Their political reading may well be that as the Republicans barely managed to

get control of Congress even when helped by the full glow of Eisenhower's glamour, and the free ride on his coat-tails, they are going to lose it anyway at the November 1954 election; and meanwhile they have a patriotic duty to do something which they may regard as vastly more important than any election results, namely, to restore the soundness of the dollar which has been so gravely impaired.

If that is their reading, they will eventually be over-ruled by the politicians to whom nothing is more important than the election results. But a great deal could happen in the meantime, including more disinflation in world markets.

Spontaneous easing of money in New York would make things better if it came about by an enlargement of the supply. If, as seems much likelier, it came about by a reduction in the demand, it might make things much worse.

RECORD NOT ENOUGH
With both depreciation and retained profits running above a year ago, industry has more money for self-financing. Money is tight because the boom demand for it exceeds even this record supply.

In a recession, liquidity would increase fast enough: it always does. Even if corporate and personal incomes were reduced, the supply of money might not fall since business and individuals might have a still larger proportion of their smaller incomes.

It is the demand for money that would fall. In fact, if money in New York does become absolutely tight this year, it is likely to be only because of downturns in inventories, plant and equipment, housing and consumer credit—need less money.

That could happen. Consumer credit may soon run into an absolute shortage of money. Some expansion programme, particularly the steel industry's, are approaching completion. Bethlehem Steel reports that as its expansion programme was not based on the defence programme it will go on to completion regardless of a Korean truce; and that the outlook for utilising the expanded capacity in 1953 has improved.

PAST THE PEAK
In fact, there are several uncertainties in the demand for both steel and cars. The rate the expansion programme is nearing its end, and there is no suggestion of enlarging it.

Expansion financed by the accelerated amortisation granted to defence projects is long past its peak. For years, the building of new houses has outstripped the formation of new families, in house-building is fairly wide and a drop of some 15 per cent is expected.

Some curtailment is also expected in durable consumer goods (in heavy household appliances it may come soon) simply because recent output has appeared to be too enormous to be maintained indefinitely.

A recession creates its own liquidity. Even if Washington then felt that the national debt rate had been pulled round enough to enable an easing of money, the recession might not easily be cured by easier credit or fresh injections of liquidity.

CANNOT RELAX
The U.S. business magazine, Business Week, urges the Federal Reserve to ease up on its tight money programme as, otherwise, the country faces "a dangerous economic situation."

Claiming that the Federal Reserve is overdoing the tight money policy, the magazine remarks that it may be easier to halt an inflation than it is to check a deflation once started.

Experience shows that that is only too true, but the Chairman of the Federal Reserve has himself said that it cannot yet relax.

Both the giants, the U.S. and Russia, seem to be grappling with major internal transitions. It might be very serious for world markets if an economic transition of the defence programme caught Washington in the throes of its present financial transition. —Reuter.

Natural Rubber's Future

The long-term future of natural rubber in the American market will be determined primarily by its availability and price. This already is true to a great extent. It should be more apparent once the Government removes itself from the synthetic rubber business and the long-awaited birth of a competitive, privately owned synthetic-rubber industry occurs.

The extraneous factors of Government policy will exist no more to emerge, as they have in recent years, as often decisive influences on the American consuming industry's choice of what type of rubber it may use in making shoes and some 40,000 other products.

Making ready for the arrival of this new freedom, the consuming industry is developing a more flexible range of compounds, techniques so that a greater number of products can be made utilising either natural or synthetic rubber. Thus it will be better able to adapt production to take advantage of both short and long-duration changes in price and supply of natural vis-a-vis synthetic rubber.

Furthermore, once the synthetic rubber plants are in private hands, their level of operation will be more flexible than it has been in the soon-closing era of Government operation. In the past, the Government's ideas of how much synthetic rubber should be produced often have been more rigid than those of the consuming industry, with consequent delays in putting through major increases or decreases in the level of production.

NATURAL'S SHARE

The figures on availability indicate that even this year natural rubber can have a somewhat larger share of the American market than it now enjoys. At present, the tree-grower, material accounts for about 40 per cent of consumption. Competitive pricing can bring that share up to 45 per cent, according to calculations prepared by the American consuming industry.

Recently prepared estimates show a potential American market for natural rubber of 625,000 long tons in 1953, about 45 per cent of an anticipated total rubber usage of 1,365,000 tons. This includes some 50,000 tons of natural rubber previously ordered for the U.S. Government strategic stockpile and which is due for delivery here this year.

The 625,000 tons is what remains of satisfying the stockpile requirement plus the new rubber requirement of the balance of the world out of an expected 1,700,000-ton production of natural rubber, augmented by some 85,000 tons of synthetics produced outside America.

Over the longer pull, availability of natural rubber is even more limiting factor. Unless natural rubber production is increased there will be only some 400,000 tons available for sale in the American market in 1960, according to consuming industry economists. This will be equivalent to 25 per cent of an annual U.S. consumption of 1,600,000 tons of new rubber in that year. These statistical projections assume that by 1960 the rest of the world (excluding U.S.) will consume some 1,400,000 tons, including 100,000 tons of synthetics.

SYNTHETIC DEMAND

These figures show a need for more synthetic rubber production to meet U.S. requirements than currently is available from existing facilities. Specifically, they show a demand for 1,200,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 1960. Special types, such as butyl and neoprene, are expected to meet 100,000 tons of this demand, leaving 1,100,000 tons for GR-S or equivalent general purpose types.

Factors bearing on the attitude of the American consuming industry toward natural rubber may be worth examination. Producers have heard a good deal of complaining from their American customers about the quality problem. Hearing signs of earnest effort to rectify this situation are appearing and progress on this front should head off any disenchantment with natural rubber on the part of smaller users, who have been caused the most trouble from poorly packed natural rubber.

Probably a greater factor in consumer choice will be the increased flexibility of synthetic rubber production operations when the plants are under private ownership—a day which should come either in 1954 or soon thereafter. Coupled with the efforts of rubber company chemists in developing new techniques—the necessary complement—this is bound to heighten the emphasis on competitive prices, and lessen the role of technical superiority of one form of rubber as against another in the total picture. —The Financial Times.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$241,214.05. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HSBC Bank	5	1400	
Union Bank	750	700	5
Chartered Bank	4.80	5.10	
HSBC Bank	140	15	140
SHIPPING			
Malaya Nav.	1.30		
DOCKERS, ETC.			
Shanghai Dock	11.10	10.40	
Shanghai Dock	2.10	2.15	1.95
Wheelock	7 1/2	7.55	100
	1000	7 1/2	
	100	7.55	

LAND, ETC.			
HSBC Hotel	7.40	1000	7.40
		500	7.40
		500	7.40

UTILITIES			
Peak Tram	22.25	1000	22.10
(O) X.D.	34	60	35
Peak Tram	100	2	
(N) X.D.	17	147	17 1/2
C. Light (O)	10.30	10.40	
	50	10.30	
	700	10.40	

C. Light (N)	8.55	6.70	
Electric	23.80	24	1005
		700	23.70
		1500	23.70
		100	23.70

M. Electric	10		
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	15.10	10.30	
STONES, ETC.			
Dairy	10.00	10.00	500
		100	10.10
		500	10.10

Watson	21 1/2		
Crawford	27.50	27.60	
COTTONS			
Ewo	2.35	2.40	
Textile Corp.	9	9.05	1100
MISCELLANEOUS			
Yangtze (O)	5.10		
Yangtze (N)	5.10		

London Market			
No. 1 rubber	21 1/2		
in price per lb.	21 1/2		
June	21 1/2		
August	21 1/2		
Number 2 rubber	21 1/2		
Number 3 rubber	21 1/2		
Number 4 rubber	21 1/2		
Black rubber	21 1/2		
Black rubber	21 1/2		
No. 1 pale crepe	21 1/2		
Black crepe	21 1/2		
United Press.			

THE RUBBER MARKETS

Singapore, May 18. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber	per lb.	
June	21 1/2	
August	21 1/2	
Number 2 rubber	21 1/2	
Number 3 rubber	21 1/2	
Number 4 rubber	21 1/2	
Black rubber	21 1/2	
Black rubber	21 1/2	
No. 1 pale crepe	21 1/2	
Black crepe	21 1/2	
United Press.		

LONDON MARKET

London, May 18. The rubber market was easier. Prices closed as follows:

No. 1 rubber	per lb.	
in price per lb.	21 1/2	
June	21 1/2	
August	21 1/2	
Number 2 rubber	21 1/2	
Number 3 rubber	21 1/2	
Number 4 rubber	21 1/2	
Black rubber	21 1/2	
Black rubber	21 1/2	
No. 1 pale crepe	21 1/2	
Black crepe	21 1/2	
United Press.		

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, May 18. No. 1 rubber futures closed today 55 to 60 points lower with sales of 7 contracts. No. 3 closed nominally 60 points lower with no sales reported.

Both futures and spot markets were dull while traders awaited foreign political news along with President Eisenhower's message tomorrow on the budget and taxes. Some traders also expressed disappointment over the inconclusive results of the recent Rubber Study Group meeting at Copenhagen.

No. 1 smoked rubber sheets were quoted at around 25 cents a pound. Prices closed as follows:

Chicago, May 18.	
Prices of grain futures closed.	
As follows:—	
Wheat—price per bushel:	
.....	2.16½ nominal
.....	2.15½-¾
.....	2.16
.....	2.17¾-7½
.....	2.23¾-½
.....	2.23

GRAIN PRICES In Chicago

Chicago, May 18. Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

.....	3.04 1/4-3.03
ember	2.05 1/2-2.95
ember	2.77 1/2
.....	2.03 1/2
ary	2.74 1/2
.....	2.74 1/2
New York flour—per 200 lb. Sack	
O nominal—United Press.	

Exchange Rates

STREAMLINE FILTERS LTD.
Filters for Oil Purification

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27780

CHINA MAIL



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TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1953

Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

Ridgway's Report On W. Europe's Defences

Washington, May 18.

General Matthew Ridgway said today that the balance of power in Europe had been changing in the free nations' favour but that the land, sea and air forces of the Allies were still "very inadequate" to cope with the Soviet menace.

General Ridgway told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he had seen nothing in the way of "deeds" to support Russian "words" about a desire for peace.

"The military threat is unchanged," he asserted.

Resumption Of Treaty Talks Likely

Paris, May 19.

Representatives of the Big Four, the United States, Britain, France, and the USSR most likely will resume discussions on an Austrian state treaty next week, it was believed here last night following the visit of the new Soviet Ambassador, Jacob Malik, to the Foreign Office earlier yesterday.

Although it was not known yet whether Malik gave his government's answer to the invitation of the Western powers to hold a deputies meeting on May 27, it was believed unlikely that the Soviet reply would be negative.

HK Put Up Great Show

(Continued From Page 1)

sec. But when I spoke to Mr. Charles Silas, who supervised this side of the Colony's B.I.F. exhibit, he confessed he was a little disappointed.

In his view, the future of the Hongkong cotton industry depends upon its ability and willingness to expand into new markets. He believes this should be done even if it means lengthening delivery dates to Asian markets and accepting slightly lower prices than might be obtained elsewhere. It is no wonder, therefore, that Mr. Silas considered the "new and interesting contacts" made at the B.I.F. fully justified the continuation of a separate textiles display in future years.

Competitiveness and initiative, then, are two essential requirements if the Colony's plans for industrial expansion are to be realised. But neither will be of avail unless local industries maintain and improve the quality of their products.

Mr. E. G. A. Grimwood, Director of the Hongkong Government's London office, speaks from years of experience as an intermediary between Hongkong manufacturers and British importers. And he warned that the benefits of the Colony's participation in the B.I.F. would be dissipated if local industries failed to deliver goods of the same quality as those on display. The Colony's success, he said, could not be judged by the number of enquiries made by buyers at the B.I.F. or even the amount of orders that result in the first instance, but by the number of "repeat orders" placed with Hongkong manufacturers.

Whether it is deserved or not, some of these manufacturers have a bad reputation with British importers. One of them told me that he would never buy certain of the Colony's manufactured goods unless he could examine the shipment beforehand.

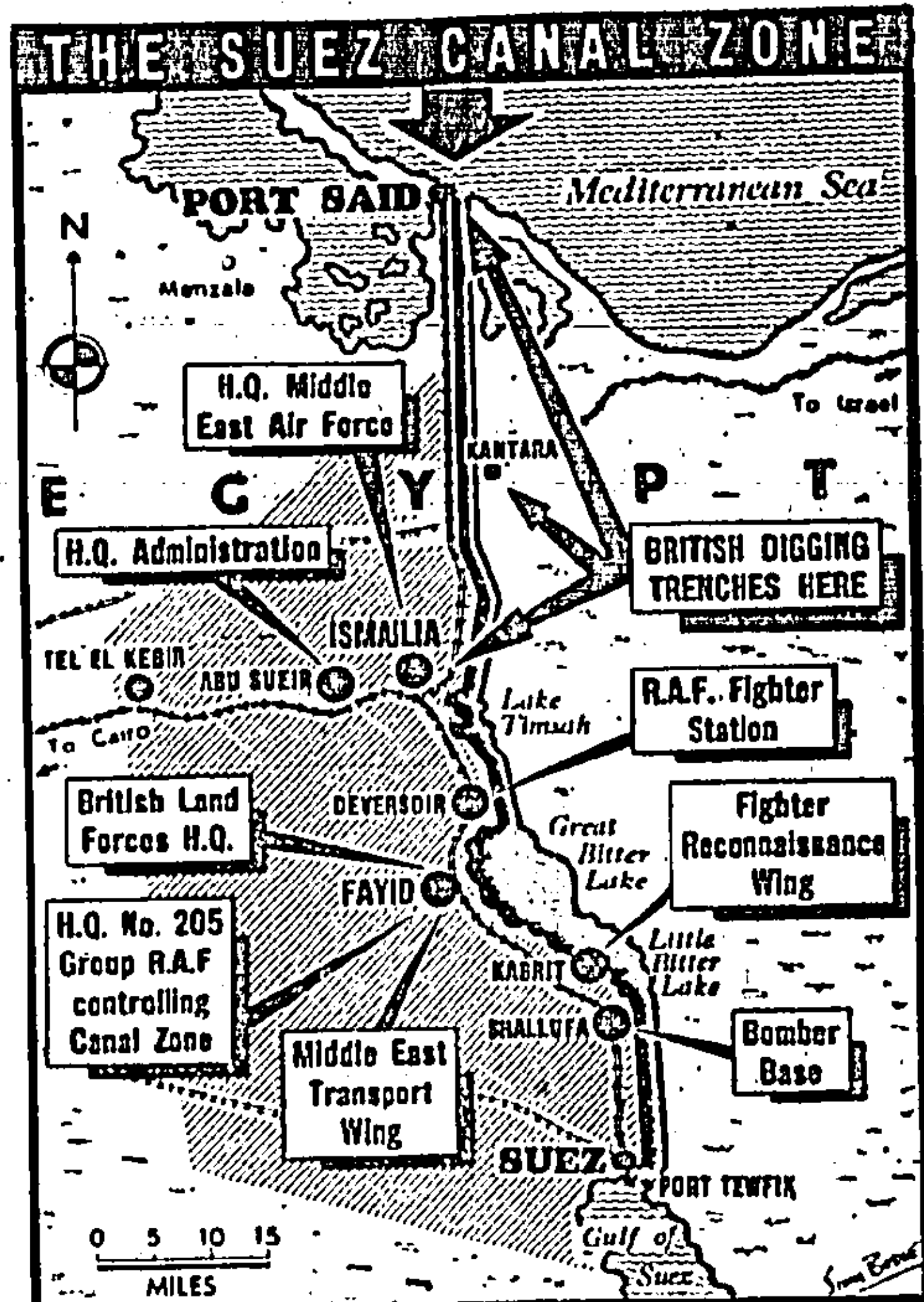
Junk Masters' Offence

Chan Yau, master of junk No. F2151HA, who had two previous convictions, and Chan Yung-tai, master of junk No. F1331HA, were fined \$300 and \$150 respectively by Mr. T. B. Low at Marine Court this morning for breaches of licence conditions and having no navigation lights. Sub-Insp. E. P. Hunt, prosecuting, said that defendants' junks were entering the Aberdeen Harbour on Monday night without navigation lights. In effect, defendants were found to have illegally installed inland petrol engines on the junks.

opinions matter most—the people who decide what the public wants because they are the public.

And the question they asked most frequently was: "Where can we buy these things in London?" While questions like this are being asked, no Hongkong manufacturer can afford to neglect the British market.

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How are the 80,000 men. Britain has in the Canal Zone disposed among the Services? The Army has most with between 40,000 and 50,000 front-line men and another 10,000 in headquarters and other jobs. The R.A.F. has about 20,000 men, the Navy has only a small contingent. London Express Service

New Ship Launched At Taikoo

The new motor vessel Petaling, built for the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., by the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, was launched at the Taikoo Dockyard today by Mrs. J. Crighton, wife of the Secretary of the Straits Steamship Company, who flew up from Singapore to perform the ceremony.

Of 1,350 gross tons the Petaling is the latest addition to a long list of ships built by Taikoo for the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., and is intended for service on the Malayan coast.

Of the closed shelter deck type the vessel is powered by Ruston & Hornsby pressure charged diesel engines arranged for fresh water cooling and developing 720 BHP. A SLM oil overboard reduction gear is fitted. The Petaling has an overall length of 210 feet, a breadth of 40 feet and a draft of 11 feet. She has a speed of 10 knots.

In addition to accommodation for a crew of 53 there is also accommodation for six first class and 80 stowage passengers. Mechanical ventilation and a CO2 fire extinguishing system are installed throughout the vessel.

Modern electrical cargo winches permit the rapid handling of loads up to 10 tons in weight.

The vessel is being built to the requirements of Lloyds Register of Shipping and the Surveyors of the Hongkong Government Marine Department who are acting on behalf of the Surveyor-General of Ships, Singapore.

Following the launch, a luncheon was held in the Reception Room of the Dockyard Offices to which about one hundred guests were invited.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. J. A. Blackwood, Chairman of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., thanking Mrs. Crighton for so graciously performing the christening ceremony said:

Many of you were present on September 12, 1950 when we last launched a ship. This was an occasion in the history of the Dockyard as she was the first stowage vessel we built in Hongkong after the war.

Everyone then applauded the work and spirit which had gone into the reconstruction of the Dockyard, but glancing back at the empty building behind her exposed by the departure of the sole occupant, even the most ardent optimist must have wondered whether a malign fate had not decreed that all the effort would prove in vain.

There was open friction between the great world powers of which time and again the headlines told us. The world was in a state of confusion and the machinery of international affairs could run at a snail's pace. The world was in a state of confusion and the machinery of international affairs could run at a snail's pace.

Soldier's Murder Trial: Further Evidence

Further evidence of the behaviour of Pte Bernard Cox, 23, accused of the murder of a medical orderly at the Norwegian Farm (Camp 67) on March 21, was given at the Criminal Sessions by fellow soldiers this morning.

Pte Cox, of the 1st Battalion, Royal Norfolk Regiment, is on trial before Mr Justice C. W. Reece and a male jury. He is being defended by Mr Charles Loseby QC (instructed by Mr R. E. Moore).

The Prosecution is being conducted by Crown Counsel, Mr D. F. O'Reilly Mayne assisted by Insp. E. Grace.

The Crown case is that the accused shot Pte John Needa with a rifle taken from the camp guardhouse after he had been brought back to camp by the Military Police from a New Territories dance hall.

Police Ballistics expert, Mr F. A. Evans gave evidence on the rifle alleged to have been used by Cox. He said he examined two rifles, one containing a magazine with six rounds and another a magazine with one round. The bolts of both were open. The magazine containing the single round was damaged, bent at the neck and the tip of the bullet was turned over. The damage appeared to have been done in loading the rifle and it would cause a jam so that the round would not enter the breech. This rifle was in good working order and bore evidence of recent firing. The magazine and ammunition was covered with blood.

Mr Evans pointed out an exhibited cartridge case which he said had been fired from the rifle.

MP'S TESTIMONY

L/Cpl James Clayton of the Military Police, 40 Infantry Div., said that he went to the Ballroom on duty with Bush on the evening of March 21 and saw Cox there taking a drink from a bottle of beer in his hand. He ordered Cox to drop the bottle and Cox did so. Bush and he then left Cox to the jeep. They had to assist him down the stairs because he was unwilling to go. Subsequently, however, they allowed him to go back to the ballroom.

Witness said that the next time he saw Cox the latter was being carried down the stairs to the door of the Ballroom on a stretcher. Cox was put into his jeep and the four of them drove back to Camp 67. On the way he saw that the accused could sit up unsupported, although he appeared to be asleep.

Back at Camp he told the RP to book Cox in, continued Cpl Clayton. He also told the RP that Cox was not being charged but he did not want to see him in Fanning again that night.

Cox stood up in the jeep and got out. He walked to the door of the Guard Room where the Guard Commander was standing. He walked quickly, but did not seem to experience any difficulty. Cox spoke to the Guard Commander and smashed his fist through a window of the Guard Room, witness testified.

HEARD COMMOTION

He said that the Guard Commander spoke to Cox and the two went inside the Guard Room. A few minutes later he heard a commotion from inside the Guard Room and saw the guards emerging. He then left his jeep and looked into the Guard Room through a window. "I saw Cox holding a rifle. He turned and pointed it at me. I withdrew from the window."

There were sounds of the loading of a rifle and then two shots were fired from inside the room, said Cpl Clayton. There was a commotion, then the sound of another one or two shots, this time from the front of the Guard Room.

Witness said that when he and Sgt Dennington entered the Guard Room, some time later, they found Cox lying on his back on the floor with arms outstretched and the rifle underneath him. He removed this rifle and handed it to a soldier. Tied round the outer ban swivel was a civilian life full of blood.

In the M. I. Room he found another soldier in uniform, lying on his stomach.

He said that the people in the guardroom came out and he went off to the Provost Sergeant and the M.T. Officer and he was passing towards it. Nearing the guardroom he heard another bang as they both separated, he going to the rear of the guardroom by the road.

In cross-examination, Mr Loseby wanted to know if the description that Cox was at one moment behaving normally and the next moment stumbling and the next moment being like a lunatic was a fair description.

"I have never seen a lunatic," said the witness.

"COULD BE"

Mr Loseby put it to him that there was no doubt that Cox behaved in an extraordinary manner.

"Could be" was the reply. Asked whether he saw the accused threatening people left and right, the witness said he did not. The Guard Commander at the time, Cpl Thomas Woods, said that he was in the guardroom with L/Cpl Goodacre and Cpl Mercer when the door just in time to see the accused "stuck his fist in the guardroom window".

Cpl Woods said the accused spoke to him and they both went into the guardroom. The accused was wearing civilian clothes, and his wrist was bleeding.

Witness said that he left Goodacre and Mercer with the accused and went to fetch someone to dress his wrist. There was only an ambulance driver in the M.I. room. When he returned to the guardroom, Mercer handed him a rifle. He then went to call the Guard Officer.

Cpl Woods said that he loaded the gun and went to the far side of the guardroom. Loading through the window, he saw the accused lying in a pool of blood on the floor.

The trial is continuing.

Intercepted Ship Returns

The 3,380-ton Danish passenger-cargo steamer Heinrich Jessen, which was intercepted by the Nationalists off Foochow on May 6, returned here this morning.

Captain H.A.D. Nielsen, master of the vessel, declined to talk to reporters regarding the interception.

The Heinrich Jessen was intercepted and boarded by Nationalist officers from a gunboat while passing through the Formosa Straits on May 6, and after the manifest had been inspected the ship was allowed to proceed.

The Heinrich Jessen returned this morning with 63 North China residents most of whom left China under the auspices of the International Refugee Organisation and are en route to various countries for resettlement.

What's Her Line? Solution

FACTORY HAND
London Express Service

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Now that you don't have to fix the furnace, have you found another way to get those hiccups in the evening?"

1.61 Inches Of Rain

A total of 1.61 inches of rainfall was recorded by the Royal Observatory between midnight and 11 a.m. today.

Yesterday an inch and a half of rain was registered and the total rainfall for the year is now 20.30 inches.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

TUESDAY, MAY 19

By Air

Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 4.30 p.m. Air Vietnam. Japan 6 p.m. T.A.C. Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m. B.O.A.C. By Surface: Macao, 9 a.m. 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

WEDNESDAY, May 20

By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L. Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 4.30 p.m. Air Vietnam. Japan 6 p.m. B.O.A.C. Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m. B.O.A.C. By Surface: Macao, 9 a.m. 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

By Surface

Macao, 9 a.m. 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing. Mainland Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton. Formosa, 8 a.m. 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing. Japan, 6 p.m. B.O.A.C. By Surface: Macao, 9 a.m. 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

Philippines, 2 p.m., as Pres. Moroco.

Magistrate Quotes Proverb

Quoting a familiar Chinese proverb, "Out of your attempt to steal a chicken, you lost a handful of rice," Mr. Hin-shing Lo fined a 32-year-old civilian RAF driver, Chan Sut-yau, \$100 or one month for larceny by finding, and \$50 or 10 days for unlawful possession at Central this morning.

According to the Prosecution, the defendant was stopped in his car at the West Gate of the Royal Naval Dockyard on Friday for a routine search. The Dockyard Police found two small and one large, general insulators valued at \$5, \$10 and \$14 yards of aerial wire valued at \$40.

On being questioned, defendant said that he had picked up the aerials at the RAF Signal Station, the Peak, and the aerial wire at Little Sai Wan.